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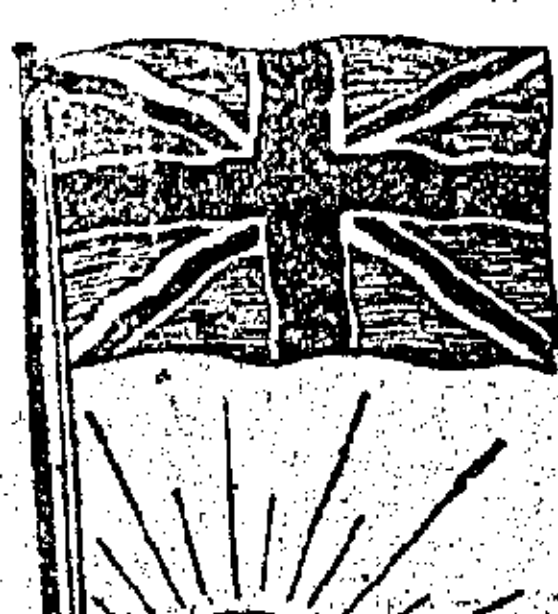
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104, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

CANTON LOCAL RED CROSS
WORKERS.The Canton Local Red Cross Workers
have sent away the following articles
on June 30th:—One case to the Matron, 26th Stationary
Hospital, Jehemidich, Sinai Peninsula,
containing 6 Japanese fly traps.Two cases to Colonel Gordon Hall,
R.A.M.C., Cairo, containing:—(Case 1)
12 draw sheets, 72 tray-cloths, 13 table
cloths, 11 ward cloths, 34 pillow cases, 7
shrouds, 31 T. bandages, 24 many-tailed
bandages, 60 T. bandages, 4 pads, 3 pairs
pyjamas (thin), 48 pairs crepe pyjamas
(thin), 48 tins cocoa and milk, 1 pair
shoes, 4 pairs of boots, 5 doz. cakes assort-
ed soap, 2 boxes coal-tar soap, 2 boxes
carbolic soap, 3 doz. tooth-brushes, 3 tins
condensed milk, 3 tins of jam, 4 tins of
cigarettes and 7 boxes cigars.(Case 2) 1 flannel coat, 3 pairs flannel
trousers, 6 bed-jackets, 15 pairs pyjamas,
10 flannel shirts, 6 hats of sweets, 5 bed
jackets, 6 vests, 18 many-tailed bandages,
9 khaki knee-caps knitted by blind
children, 12 khaki helmets knitted
by blind children, 11 surgical socks, 151
handkerchiefs, 70 triangular bandages, 53
milk jug covers, 2 bundles old linen, 2
bundles oddments, 28 eye bandages, 120
yards butter muslin, 43 pairs straw
slippers, 6 pairs socks, 34 collars, 24
towels, paper and books.The following two letters of grateful
acknowledgment have been received from
the French Red Cross and the Russian
Consul-General on behalf of the Russian
Red Cross:—Comité Central de la Croix-Rouge
Française,
21, Rue François Ier,
Paris, le 16 Avril, 1917.Madame la Présidente.—Monsieur le
Ministre des Affaires Étrangères vient de
nous transmettre la somme de six cent
soixante quatre frs. (694 francs) montant
du généreux don que le Comité des
Dames Ouvrières de la Croix-Rouge
Britannique, à Canton, a bien voulu
verser entre les mains de Monsieur le
Consul de France dans cette ville en
faveur de l'œuvre d'assistance de la
"Croix-Rouge Française".Le Comité Central qui la représente,
très touché de cette généreuse de
sympathie, me charge d'être auprès de
vous, Madame la Présidente, ainsi
qu'auprès de tous vos collaborateurs
l'interprète de sa vive gratitude.
Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame la Prési-
dente, l'hommage de mes sentiments
respectueux.(Signed) P. M. VALENCE,
Pour le Président, Le Secrétaire.Madame la Présidente
du "Comité des Dames-Ouvrières de la
Croix-Rouge Britannique,"
Canton.Mrs. Herb, Secrétaire Hon. du Comité
des Dames Ouvrières de la Croix-Rouge
Britannique, à Canton.Madame.—Pour faire suite à ma lettre
du 12 Février dernier, j'ai l'honneur de
vous informer, que je n'ai pas manqué
de remettre à la Croix-Rouge Russe la
somme de \$200, que Votre Comité a bien
voulu donner à notre Société.En accusant la réception de la dite
somme, le Président de la Société de la
Croix-Rouge Russe me prie, l'exprimer
à Votre Comité leur reconnaissance la plus
sincère pour vos soins des nos soldats
malades et blessés.
Je saisis cette occasion pour vous
remercier, Madame, l'expression de mes
sentiments les plus respectueux.(Signed) A. OSTROVERKHOV,
Consul-Général de Russie.

Canton, le 1 Juin, 1917.

LADY ROBERTS' FIELD
GLASS FUND.The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon.
Secretary of the War Charities Com-
mittee, informs us that four binoculars
and one telescope are now to be added
to the list of glasses received for for-
warding to the Manager of the Lady
Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The contri-
butors are as follows:—BINOCULARS.
1 from Mr. W. J. Morrison, Chartered
Bank, Hongkong.
1 from Mr. L. L. Bridger, Lane, Craw-
ford & Co., Hongkong.
1 from Mr. A. E. Crapnell, Moxon &
Taylor, Hongkong.
1 from Mrs. Stedman, Matilda Hos-
pital, The Peak.TELESCOPE.
1 from Mr. F. C. Butcher, Hongkong.
The total sent from Hongkong now
stands:—One stand-telescope, seventeen
hand telescopes, fifty-three binoculars,
and a donation of \$75.00.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

"Our Little Bit" Society yesterday
sent two cases containing the following
articles to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.
to be forwarded as follows:—To the Hon. Secretary, Queen Mary's
Needwork Guild, 2, Cavendish Square,
London, W.:—480 rolled bandages, 40
khaki pyjamas, 28 many-tailed bandages,
4 khaki handkerchiefs, 2 face cloths, 4
cakes soap, 6 tins cigarettes, 14 pairs
stretcher-boots, 12 white woollen caps, 14
khaki woollen caps, 5 pairs woollen knee-
caps, 2 pairs woollen mittens, 13 woollen
mufflers, 5 knitted floor-cloths, 14 pairs
white woollen bed-socks, 2 bags swabs,
1 lot magazines and playing cards.To the Matron, 26th Stationary Hos-
pital, Jehemidich, Sinai Peninsula:—
70 suits pyjamas, 50 pairs cloth slippers,
70 milk covers, 3 fly-traps.The following have been forwarded by
parcel post to Mrs. D. McL. Slater,
Powell's Hotel, Mudree, Punjab, India,
for Wagristan Field Forces:—40 pairs
socks and 210 milk covers.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, July 26rd.

Yesterday the foundation-stone was
laid of a new school for Chinese children.The ceremony was performed by the
Bishop. The ground belongs to the
ecclesiastic authority. Most of the
materials required for the building have
been given by residents in the district.
For the small sum of money still re-
quired an appeal will be made to the
public.The road from the wharves to the
Senado is to be extended to the Praia
Grande, and very soon the work of pull-
ing down the properties on the required
site will be commenced. The house now
used for the "Liceo Nacional" will
disappear, and it has been proposed that
the Liceo should be removed to the Boa
Vista Hotel.

COUNT TISZA'S FALL.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S FIRMNESS.

The resignation of Count Tisza was the
result, according to official statements, of
the Emperor Karl's refusal to approve
Count Tisza's absurd bill for electoral re-
form, which completely traversed the
Emperor's intentions towards his Hun-
garian subjects.But there much more than the mere
question of electoral reform behind this
sensational resignation, says a correspond-
ent of the *Morning Post*. Count Tiszaretired because all Hungary and nearly
all Austria are dead tired of the con-
tinued slaughter, and, as the Hungarians
of the Opposition themselves expressed it,
of the "stanch of the battlefields on which
thousands of Hungarian Hungarians had
sacrificed their lives to satisfy Tisza's am-
bition and pride." For months they open-
ly accused him of being sold his coun-
try to Germany, of sending out the Hun-
garian soldier, tired and weary of the
war, to fight the battles of the Hohen-
zollerns and the Pan-Germans, with no
reward, no moral or material gain what-
ever, in view of Hungary.The crisis began on the day on which
Tisza presented to the Sovereign his
scheme for electoral reform, and had con-
ferences with the Ministers of Foreign
Affairs and Finance, Count Czernin and
Burian, with Count Cham-Martiniz and
the Austrian Finance Minister, Dr. Spitz-
muller. On the following day he held
a meeting of the Cabinet at Budapest,
and immediately left for Vienna. He was
received in audience by the Sovereign,
and presented a sort of ultimatum, with
as the alternatives, acceptance of the bill
as it was or the resignation of the entire
Cabinet. Tisza hoped thus to intimidate
the young Emperor, but the latter coolly
accepted the second alternative, and then
there drew up a document accepting the
collective resignation.In taking this energetic attitude the
Emperor had a keener sense of the situa-
tion than he was at first credited with,
as he is sure of the approval of nine-
tenths of his subjects. The longing for
peace was very strong in Austria and
Hungary. Tisza came to be considered
and hated as responsible for the indefinite
continuation of the war. His removal
is a blow indirectly aimed at Berlin.

NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET

WHOLE OPPOSITION
REPRESENTED.A Vienna telegram says that, according
to the Budapest newspapers, all the Op-
position parties will be represented in the
new Cabinet. The Constitutional Party
will be represented by Count Esterházy,
who will be Prime Minister and Minister
of the Interior, and by M. Mezey, who
will be Minister of Agriculture.The Apponyi section of the Independ-
ence Party will be represented by Count
Albert Apponyi, as Minister of Educa-
tion, and M. Foeldes, who will be Minis-
ter of Communications, which is a new
office. The Franchise Bloc will be rep-
resented by M. Vassanyi, who provisionally
becomes Minister of Justice and after-
wards will become head of the new Social
Department, when M. Grecsak will be-
come Minister of Justice. A second re-
presentative of the Franchise Bloc will be
Count Theodore Batthyány as temporary
Minister attached to the Court, he having
taken this post after Count Michael
Károlyi at the last moment had refused a
portfolio. When the Ministry for Transi-
tion Economy is created Count Batthyány
will be placed at its head. Prince Louis
Windischgrätz becomes Under-Secretary
in the Court Ministry. The People's
Party will be represented by Count
Aladar Zichy, who will temporarily take
the Ministry for Croatia, to become even-
tually Minister attached to the Court.Dr. Gratz undertakes the Finance Minis-
try, but will be replaced possibly after
some time by M. Popovits, Governor of
the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The Minis-
try of Commerce will be undertaken by
Count Serényi, who some time ago left
the National Party of Work. In the
event of Count Serényi's refusal, the
former State Secretary, M. Esterházy,
will take the portfolio of Commerce. In
the place of M. Beothy, who resigned the
Presidency of the Hungarian Chamber,
the President of the Apponyi section of
the Independence Party, M. John Tóth,
will be chosen President.

CANADIAN WAR FEELING.

PUBLIC DEMAND FOR
CONSCRIPTION.

SIR R. BORDEN'S TASK.

[BY "THE TIMES" TORONTO CORRESPONDENT.]

When Sir Robert Borden returned to
Canada he found that public opinion
had got somewhat out of hand.This was not the fault of Sir George
Foster or Sir Thomas White, who acted
alternately as leader of the House of
Commons with good judgment and good
temper. The unsettled condition of
public opinion was due to many causes.
Food prices were steadily rising, re-
cruiting was unsatisfactory, the demand
for conscription was growing in vigour
and volume. There was need for decisive
action, which could not be had during
the Prime Minister's absence.The demand for conscription, however,
came almost wholly from unofficial
persons and a few newspapers. Even at
this time the Militia Act should be
proclaimed. But it is doubtful if the
Militia Act without amendment gives
authority to enlist men for service out
of Canada. Among the Liberal leaders
Mr. Rowell called for enforcement of the
Militia Act, but he does not sit in the
Federal Parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier
kept silence, as did his followers in the
House of Commons. Members of the
Government and Conservative members
of Parliament were just as reticent. It
was no secret, however, that among the
Government's Parliamentary supporters
the feeling for conscription had become
strong and general, and the Prime
Minister's return was eagerly awaited.
When the selective draft was adopted by
the United States similar action in the
Dominion became inevitable. Indeed
there is hardly any doubt that we should
have had compulsion long ago if the long
open boundary between the two countries
could have been disregarded.CONSCRIPTION IN QUEBEC.
An impression prevails that the Govern-
ment hesitated at extreme measures on
account of Quebec. Even such an in-
fluential newspaper as the *Ontario Journal*
urged that Quebec, like Ireland, should
be excluded from the operation of any
compulsory measure. Other newspapers
in the English Provinces argued likewise,
and undoubtedly there was much more
feeling in favour of the proposal than
found expression. But there is no reason
to believe that the Government ever
thought of excluding Quebec.Such action would not have been
tolerated by the English Provinces.
With Canada, Great Britain, and France
in the war the French province would
have been humiliated and dishonoured
for a generation. No doubt there would
have been anger in the English com-
munities, but nothing like the bitter
protest that would have come from
Quebec itself. Those who thought of
excluding Quebec, however, were not
actuated by any desire to humiliate
the French Province. They were think-
ing of national unity and eager to dispel
any impression that the English-speaking
majority desired to coerce Quebec. But
Quebec is not Ireland, and it is hard to
believe that any thought of exclusion
could have been seriously entertained. It
has to be said that the campaign of Hon.
Lieutenant-Colonel Blondin and Major-
General Lessard to raise men for home
defence in Quebec was not very success-
ful. But poor results were also obtained
in the other provinces. There was dis-
order at one of Lieutenant-Colonel
Blondin's meetings in Montreal, but the
disturbances were not numerous. Half a
dozen other meetings were most orderly,
and at these French priests were among
the speakers.It is not believed that conscription will
be resisted in the French province. Much
depends upon the action of Sir Wilfrid
Laurier in Parliament. As yet his
position is not fully disclosed. He has
been resolutely opposed to compulsion
and does not easily abandon any position
that he has once taken. In the English
provinces the feeling for compulsion is
overwhelming. The possibilities of the
voluntary system were exhausted. No
Government could resist the public
demand for adequate reinforcements for
the men in the trenches. During the
last few months feeling for conscription
has grown rapidly, and Sir Robert
Borden, upon his return from London,
acted with promptness and vigour. The
general feeling of relief and satisfaction
throughout the Dominion could hardly be
exaggerated.

THE WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE.

The Prime Minister has also intimated
that woman suffrage will be established
throughout Canada before there is a
General Election. In five provinces,
Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Al-
berta, and British Columbia women now
have the franchise. For federal elections
women will also be enfranchised in
Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,
and Prince Edward Island. At the
recent session of the Nova Scotia Legis-
lature a proposal to give votes to women
was rejected. Quebec has shown no dis-
position to establish equal suffrage. But
Sir Robert Borden argues that if woman
suffrage is desirable for five provinces it
should be extended to all the provinces.
This will mean federal voting lists in-
stead of acceptance of the provincial lists
for federal elections. Any such proposal
will be resisted by the Liberal Opposi-
tion in Parliament, as will any attempt
to disfranchise natives of enemy countries
who have secured naturalization. Only
two of the nine provinces now have Pro-
vincial Conservative Governments and
thus under the existing system Liberal
Governments determine the qualifications
of voters over the greater portions of the
Dominion. Whatever restrictions may be
imposed, if the Government establishes a
common franchise for federal elections
it is unlikely that race or nationality
alone will be made a ground for disquali-
fication.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAMILY KILLED IN THE WAR

4 BROTHERS, WIFE, AND 2
CHILDREN.Corporal G. W. Moss, of the Canad-
ians, enlisted in Canada on August 8th,
1914. He was sent with the first batch
of Canadians to the front. He has been
through the whole campaign, has been
twice wounded, and three times to the
front from England. He is one of five
brothers. The other four have all given
their lives on the field of honour, and
his cousin and father-in-law have fallen
also.Now, to crown everything, the cor-
poral's wife and two young children—the
whole family—have been killed in the
great air raid in England.He has lost all, yet to-day stands calm
and resigned in his confidence in the
righteousness of our cause and in the
guiding hand of God. (says a chaplain
at the front).The corporal's C.O. is "a brick" and
has done all that a father could have done
for him, and we shall look eagerly to
see what the Empire has to say to one
of its truest sons, whose father and
mother, bereaved of all their other child-
ren, are anxiously watching day by day
in Canada.Before the war Corporal Moss was a
captain in the Canadian Salvation Army,
and his great desire is to become a chap-
lain.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

Friday, 27th inst.:

"D" Coy. will fall in at Obser-
vation Place at 5 p.m. to attend
the funeral of the late Pte. W. G.
Humphreys. Lieut. B. Branch will
command.Regt.-Sergt.-Major C. Bond and Co-
Sergt.-Majors will attend. Mem-
bers of other Companies attending
will fall in at the Monument and
join the cortege at 5.15 p.m. Dress:
Drill order, (copees, sidearms).
Firing party will be furnished by
"A" Co.(Sd.) C. CHAMPKIN, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.

Uniform—White with helmets.
Friday, July 27th.—No. 1 Section, Cen-
tral, 5.45 p.m.
Monday, July 30th.—No. 2 Company,
Central, 5.45 p.m.
Tuesday, July 31st.—No. 1 Company,
Central, 5.45 p.m.
Thursday, August 2nd.—No. 3 Company,
Central, 5.45 p.m.
Friday, August 3rd.—Route March,
Statue Square at 6 p.m. All ranks
will attend.BAND PRACTICE on Friday, July 27th,
and Monday, July 30th. No Exem-
ption will be granted except by the
undersigned.(Signed) J. W. FRANKS,
Acting D.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, 26th July, 1917.There will not be immediate action to
establish woman suffrage on a federal
franchise unless the Opposition refuses
to extend the life of Parliament. At once
the Prime Minister will submit a resolu-
tion in favour of extension, and it is
now probable that the Opposition will
agree. Many Liberal members have de-
clared against further extension, but the
heavy casualties in the Canadian Army
and the order for conscription have
greatly affected public feeling. It is said
that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now favour-
able to extension, and unquestionably
the Opposition could not be united
against the Prime Minister's proposal.
The sentiment of the country is decisively
against an election, but if there should
be any determined resistance to exten-
sion the Government probably would
appeal to the people.LIQUOR AND FOOD PRICES.
It is understood that the Government
will introduce legislation to prohibit
betting on horse races during the war,
to impose further and very radical re-
strictions upon the liquor traffic, and to
regulate food prices if the co-operation
of Washington can be secured. There may
be legislation to regulate food prices,
even if the United States does not co-
operate, but it is doubted if independent
action by Canada would be very effective.
Moreover, it is not desirable to discourage
production by any extreme measure. But
the feeling over grain gambling and the
enormous increase in prices of food pro-
ducts is intense. In three months prices
of hogs have risen from \$14.40 to \$17.45,
choice butcher cattle from \$9.50 to \$10.75,
No. 1 Northern wheat at Winnipeg from
\$1.70 to \$2.80, and flour from \$9.50 to
\$14.50 a barrel.Although overshadowed at the moment
by the announcement of conscription, the
Prime Minister's powerful and compre-
hensive statement of the deliberations and
conclusions of the Imperial War Cabinet
and Conference has deeply impressed the
country. There is little hostile criticism
of any of the proposals. How revolu-
tionary some of these are is not yet fully
understood. For the moment even the
extreme autonomists seem to admit that
there is nothing in the proposals which
threatens the self-governing authority of
the Dominion.Notwithstanding the achievements of
Canada in the war, the Borden Govern-
ment has been freely denounced as lacking
in vigour and decision. This impression
has been seriously shaken since the Prime
Minister's return from London, and
there is accumulating evidence that his
prestige and authority have been greatly
enhanced.

THE WEST RIVER SENSATION CLAIM TO BE MADE TO CANTON GOVERNMENT.

Needless to say, the news which has been published relative to the attack on the str. *Sainam* by the Chuen Pi and Boeca Tigris forts has caused a sensation, more especially in shipping circles, where the theory that the soldiers on the forts mistook the *Sainam* for a Northern transport cannot be regarded at all seriously. Shipping men explain that there is a vast difference even between a Chinese transport and a paddle river steamer; and that a transport would not send up distress rockets, as did the *Sainam* for several hours, when Capt. Galt and Capt. Connor had been able to make their way to where these things were kept, after a very perilous journey. There are some shipping men who know Canton, and the West River, intimately, who are of the opinion that the attack was premeditated and they associate the name of a well-known Chinese with the affair, stating that this particular gentleman has been waiting for an opportunity of making trouble for some time.

Yesterday a *Daily Press* representative had an interview with Capt. Galt, who, with Capt. Connor, were fired on for several hours, they being the sole occupants of the *Sainam* after the Chinese crew had panicked, jumped overboard and waded to the shore.

Capt. Galt smiled at the idea that the *Sainam* had been mistaken for a transport. "Anyone who knows the *Sainam*," he said, "will realise that such a case of mistaken identity could not possibly occur. Besides, we had grounded, were only about 80 feet from shore, and we sent up distress signals. When the first hail of rifle bullets struck the ship we thought we were up against pirates and commenced to prepare for a fight. However, when rifle shots were followed by cannon shot we knew that the forts had, for some inexplicable reason, opened fire on us; and our position was not a very happy one. I can assure you, we were first around and were being fired at. If this firing had not taken place I think we could have got the vessel off, but when the Chinese crew went over the side we were in a real hole; unable to move and being made a target of. The marksmanship, luckily for Capt. Connor and myself, and the ship, was not good, or we would not have been here to tell the tale. When we sent up the rockets we thought that the firing would cease, but the distress signals seemed only to incite the forts to greater energy. The people in authority in the forts must have known who we were. River boats go up and down the river every day and night, and can be easily distinguished from other craft, and there were our paddle-boxes. It will take many long arguments to convince me that we were really and honestly mistaken for a Northern transport. It was a very trying time, I can assure you, and neither Capt. Connor nor myself thought that we should get out of the affair alive."

We understand that the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Company, the owners of the *Sainam*, will apply to the Canton Government for compensation.

The *Sainam* had only recently returned to the Canton run after having \$10,000 odd spent upon her in repairs.

BUYING A JUNK. CLAIM IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

The purchase of a junk led to an action at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday when a swarthy boatman claimed from another boatman the return of a junk, or the payment of \$300, the value of the craft.

Mr. Haywood was for plaintiff and Mr. Grist defended.

Mr. Haywood said that plaintiff's case was that in December last year he determined to add to his fleet and purchase another junk. With this object in view he went to a firm of junk builders. He purchased a boat for \$100. The plaintiff took defendant with him to the boat builders, as the latter was then in plaintiff's employ as a *foki*. When the purchase had been completed the *foki* was sent to take delivery of the junk, and the defendant was instructed to hand the *foki* a receipt. This receipt was made out in the name of the *foki*, and the latter thereupon went to the Harbour Office, had the boat's licence made out in his name, took possession of the junk, and claimed it as his property.

The defence was that the junk was purchased by the defendant with his own money, and that the plaintiff had no claim whatever on the junk. In fact, the defendant denied absolutely that he had ever been employed by the plaintiff as a *foki*. Eventually his Lordship gave a verdict for defendant.

HONGKONG BANKRUPTCY COURT.

RE HO TAK CHAN.

Mr. Nisbet (Official Receiver) applied for an order of adjudication, stating that at the last meeting of creditors it was unanimously resolved that the debtor should be adjudged bankrupt, and that the Official Receiver should be appointed as trustee.

The application was granted.

Re Mai Choy:—

The adjourned public examination of this bankrupt was fixed for Saturday. The case has been before the Court since 1915.

Re Kwong Ying:—

Mr. Leo D'Almada applied for a rescission of the previous order. He stated that he had ascertained from the Official Receiver that there were no assets, and, therefore, it would be useless to proceed any further.

The application was granted.

Re Fung Ming Shek:—

Mr. Nisbet explained that the creditors in this case had resolved to declare the debtor bankrupt and to appoint a man named Cheng Wing principal creditor, subject to a bond being given for \$5,000. He asked for an order on those lines.

Mr. Leo D'Almada, for the judgment creditor, agreed to this and the order asked for was made.

Re Yeung Fat Chi:—

The Official Receiver applied for the debtor to be adjudged bankrupt, and that he (the Official Receiver) be appointed trustee. This was granted.

INDIAN WATCHMEN AT LAW

Two Indian watchmen appeared in a case at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, when one of the two claimed \$25.30 from the head watchman of the Hongkong Electric Company, being as to \$11.30 for wages due, and \$17 as damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Grist was for plaintiff, and Mr. Preston represented defendant.

Mr. Grist explained that the defendant, as head watchman of the Hongkong Electric Co., had to supply watchmen, according to his contract with the Company. He employed the watchmen and paid them, so that the watchmen became his employees and not the employees of the Company. Plaintiff's case was that he was employed by the defendant some time during March, and he carried out his duties until June 21st, when he was dismissed without any reason being given. Plaintiff claimed the payment of his wages from June 1st to June 21st, and also for a month's wages in lieu of notice.

In the witness-box, the plaintiff said that the defendant asked him for a loan of \$100 with which to pay off a money-lender. He loaned the money, and when he asked for the return of the loan he was dismissed.

Answering Mr. Preston, plaintiff denied that he had been paid all that was due to him; that the money was paid at a time when a conversation took place between him and defendant.

At this stage Mr. Justice Gompertz said it seemed that a conversation had taken place between the two Indians and the manager of the Company, and he would adjourn the case for the manager's attendance to speak as to what happened at this interview.

Subsequently Mr. Colson, Work's Manager, was called. He said he remembered the head watchman bringing another watchman (possibly the plaintiff) to him. The head man said that the other watchman's work had been unsatisfactory and he asked permission to dismiss him. This permission witness gave. The head watchman told him that the man's work had been unsatisfactory for some time.

Defendant, in the witness-box, said that the plaintiff came to him one day and said he wanted to go to India the following morning. Witness thereupon paid him what was due, deducting the mess allowance. There was no reason why the plaintiff should not have been satisfied. He alleged that the plaintiff had been put up to sue him by another Indian with the object of him losing his employment and making room for another man. This "other man," who was still in Hongkong, had previously been head watchman at the works.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for \$24.30.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

PEKING STILL NERVOUS.

(FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, July 17th.

Peking is Republican once more, but the city has by no means recovered. The explanation is simple. The citizens are afraid of their deliverers. Many shops remain closed, business is at a standstill, bank notes have depreciated still further, food is scarce owing to the presence of so many thousand more mouths, and to the supplies from outside not reaching here by reason of the interrupted railway service, and, generally speaking, the people are apprehensive and nervous. The return of the troops to their respective stations, which is being arranged, will relieve the situation somewhat, and the resumption of the train service will help to restore normal conditions. In this connection it is calculated that the losses incurred in North China during the past fortnight by the monarchical exploits of Chang Hsun amount to over two million dollars.

Proceeding with the narrative, the last chapter of which was the description of the battle and the escape of Chang Hsun into the Legation Quarter, the first event since, in chronological order, and in order of importance also, was the arrival of Tuan Chi-jui on Saturday to assume office as Premier, to which he was appointed by the President during the time of stress and trouble. Three special trains brought himself and retinue, his Cabinet, and bodyguard from Tientsin, and, needless to say, there were the usual bands and guards-of-honour at Chienmen station to welcome him.

His first duty was to call on the Japanese Minister and thank him for the protection he had afforded, President Li Yuan-hung. That same afternoon the President left the Japanese Legation and returned to his private residence off Morrison Street. Next day he was visited by the Premier. Each expressed regrets for past mistakes and apologies for harsh thoughts entertained toward the other, after which the President declared that he wished to resign from the Presidency, stating that his mistakes had plunged the country into disorder. Tuan Chi-jui endeavored to dissuade him from taking such a step, but the President's mind seemed to be made up, for that day he issued a telegram to the Vice-President and to the Provinces tendering his resignation. This document is typical of the man. It is somewhat inconsequent, illogical and hysterical. He recites his misdeeds, and explains that fears of committing further mistakes compel him to relinquish into other hands the office which he never desired.

The resignation of the President, which was, perhaps, inevitable in view of his "loss of face," must have been rather disconcerting to the Premier, because automatically Feng-Kuo-chang, the Vice-President, would become Chief Executive for the remainder of the period, and the latter certainly would not prove so docile and accommodating as Li Yuan-hung. On the other hand, Feng would not care to leave Nanking, where he does exercise real authority, for Peking, where his duties would be much more nominal. However, the opening exchanges between Tuan and Feng have been extremely cordial, the latter being consulted, apparently, by the former as to the choice of Ministers. Should Feng Kuo-chang decline to come to Peking, the veteran Hsun Shih-chang may be invited to become President. This appointment would arouse little opposition.

Tuan Chi-jui in selecting his Cabinet has overlooked the Kuomintang entirely. Even Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who was nominally Minister for Foreign Affairs, was dismissed. Tuan might have disarmed the opposition of the South by retaining Wu, but, as Wu was responsible for the Premier's dismissal a few short weeks ago, it was, perhaps, only human that Tuan should wish "to get back" at him. At present it looks as if there will be a Cabinet of all the talents drawn from the Peiyang party and the Chinpu-tang, but there are rumours that the former wish for one or two more posts than have been allotted to them.

Undoubtedly the Premier, by ignoring the Kuomintang, has intensified the jealousy and the opposition of that party. Tuan may very fairly claim that when he admitted Kuomintang elements to his previous Cabinet they would not work with him, and, having regard to (Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE. THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,— "Desperation" in his letter is all right until he begins to ask for various concessions. That is just what the great majority of Service men are not used to, and do not want. They want justice, not charity. The community of Hongkong have done splendidly for the sailors and soldiers, but it is not their personal business to put their hands in their pockets to rectify the Government's omission. A white man among Asiatics, or for that matter anywhere, is entitled to be treated so that charity is not an essential part of his existence.

"Justice" has indeed done well to make a suggestion that has already resulted in a telegram being sent to the Prime Minister. It is to be hoped that the sponsors of the telegram will work largely on their own, and, in any future action, will not be guided to any extent by any person in the Service who is in receipt of emoluments greater than he can possibly disburse on his personal comfort.

It is not common knowledge what the telegram asked for, but anything less than that given by the local Government to its own servants, viz., 80 per cent. at 1/9 to the dollar, will still leave the Service man labouring under a sense of injustice.

I enclose my card.—Yours faithfully,
BRITON.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1917.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—As a Service man, may I be allowed to dissociate myself from the begging appeal contained in the penultimate paragraph of the letter from "Desperation" in your issue of yesterday? Concessions from managers of Theatres, Tramway Companies, etc., are not wanted, although, in passing, I wonder if "Desperation" realises what the Tramway Company has already done, if not for the Service man, at any rate for the Government.

We are not beggars. We are making an appeal to the Hongkong public to right a grievous wrong. Our own superiors have failed us, and this is almost the last resource.

We don't want charity, we want justice; and I have no hesitation in saying that this is the feeling of at least 90 per cent. of Service men in this Colony—I am, Sir, yours, etc.,
INDEPENDENT.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1917.

the practicalities, he could not risk a similar experience. On the other hand, no matter how mistaken the Kuomintang may be in its views and in its policy, it is too large a body to be ignored. If Tuan could conciliate this party all would be well for China. At one time it was thought possible that an understanding would be reached between the liberal elements of the Peiyang party, as represented in the person of Tuan Chi-jui himself, and the moderate section of the Kuomintang, but Chang Hsun's imperialistic ambitions interfered with this plan. The South are now jealous of Tuan, inasmuch as he, and not they, have saved the Republic.

The most hopeful feature of the present provisional government is that Tuan Chi-jui is a man of common-sense and judgment, with some of the qualities of a statesman, and that he will recognise the necessity of conciliating, rather than opposing, the Kuomintang. Much depends upon the attitude of the leaders of this party. A conference of the various parties ought to be called, and, if there is any patriotism in China, such a meeting ought to be able to devise a *modus vivendi* which will carry the country through the present time of difficulty and storm.

In my last letter I mentioned that Chang Hsun had escaped into the Legation Quarter and was sheltering in the Dutch Legation. He was, as a matter of fact, quartered in the German Barracks, which are now under the care of the Netherlands Legation. Much discussion has taken place regarding his escape. It was understood that he was conveyed from his burning residence to the Legation Quarter in a motor-car belonging to a foreigner. There is every reason to believe this to be true. It is said, however, that Chang came into the Legation Quarter in order to open negotiations for capitulation, and, when told that he was surrounded, he could not leave, he was surprised and angry. Be that as it may, the question of extradition arises. If interned, he cannot honourably be surrendered. But if he came here under a pass, as is also reported—a pass which, by the way, may or may not have been issued without authority—the situation is different. At any rate, opinion seems to incline to the view that if the Chinese Government ask for the surrender of this traitor and rebel the request ought to be acceded to.

The pig-tailed warriors at the Temple of Heaven who surrendered on condition that they received three months' pay and were sent to their homes were disarmed and entrained for the south on Saturday. Others who surrendered have been similarly treated.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850) (TELEPHONE 1741)

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG FOR

BURBERRY'S RAINCOATS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE A FULL RANGE OF STYLES IN SEVERAL WEIGHTS AND ALL SIZES.

FROM 32" TO 44" CHEST.

\$35.00 to \$75.00 Each.

BURBERRY COATS ARE RAINPROOF YET REMAIN POROUS AND SELF-VENTILATING AND ARE THEREFORE PERFECTLY HYGIENIC.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$5.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.



FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Powell Ltd
TEL. 234

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GOLOSHES

AND

HEAVY FOOTWEAR

FOR

THE PRESENT SEASON.

THE BEST AT REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANKRUPTCY No. 63 of 1914.

Re **CRUZ BASTO & COMPANY**, late of Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants.

A FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above matter. Creditors who have not proved their Debts by the 28th day of August, 1917, will be excluded.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1917.
C. A. DA ROZA,
Trustee.
[881]

WANTED.

ON the PEAK, from beginning of October, experienced ENGLISH NURSE to take charge of one baby. Wages \$50 a month. Apply—
Box No. XX,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[882]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED,
During August and September.

NO. 189, PEAK (Magazine Gap), 5-Roomed Bungalow. Moderate rental.
Box 23,
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[883]

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"LUIS NIELSEN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Aug. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, stained and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD AND DOUGLAS, on the 2nd Aug. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents
Hongkong, 26th July, 1917. 1884

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

FRIDAY, JULY 27TH, AT 9.15 P.M.

THE CAMEOS

NOTICE.

The present season of "THE CAMEOS" will be extended till July 31st. Booking now open for Monday and Tuesday.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

(8 Ladies and Sailors Half Price to Pit.)

LOST.

BLACK and TAN AIREDALE DOG, wearing spike collar, answers to "MIKE." Finder please communicate with—
R. M. DYER,
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.,
Queen's Buildings.
[871]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The Dividend will be Payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917. [869]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
[884]

TO LET.

NO. 25, BELLING TERRACE,
8 and 4-ROOMED FLATS at the Peak ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.
[880]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JENSEN & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being EURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19, IN ONE LOT.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "LYSOLIT," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 134,038 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$86.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
[887]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1888.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princo's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1917. [818]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITKIN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

All the piece of ground situated at Yau-mai, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 208.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$68.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [869]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shamoen, Canton, Nos. 31 and 33.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[808]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 8, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

HOUSES in Wongneichong Road.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[88]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
[838]

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Eviction (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 83 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- 1 bungalow (40' x 20') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- 1 Store (32' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- 1 Factory (32' x 18'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
- 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, attap roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 26th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE.—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- \$80,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments, thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

- The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.
- For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.
- In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking, it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by or subject to the control of foreigners.
- In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.
- Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchase, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
29th June, 1917. [813]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
787

WANTED.

A NICE ROOM with Bathroom and Verandah (Furnished or Unfurnished), with or without board.

Kennedy Road or Macdonnell Road level preferred.

Box 232,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[873]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER

LOTION

AND

POWDER

are certain cures

for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction

or separately.

They will also be found invaluable

for preventing and relieving Sun-

burn, Freckles and all Skin

Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

in Bottles at

50c. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

in Boxes at

\$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

BIRTHS.

BEST.—At No. 40A, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on the 26th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. BEST, a daughter. [890]

DAVISON.—At 55, The Peak, on 26th July, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. DAVISON, a daughter. [819]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27th JULY, 1917.

SERVICE MEN AND THEIR PAY.

We are very glad to know that the publicity given by the *Hongkong Daily Press* to the hardship which the officers and men of the Naval and Military Services stationed in the Colony are suffering as a consequence of the abnormally high rate of exchange has resulted so promptly in representations being made to the Imperial Authorities. As announced in our issue of yesterday, the Chamber of Commerce and the local branch of the China Association have jointly dispatched a telegram to the Prime Minister on the subject, and there is no doubt that in taking this step they have correctly interpreted the wishes of the general community. The contents of the message have not been made public, but we hope the suggestion has been offered that the practice of the local Government should be followed of converting four-fifths of the sterling pay of Civil Servants into local currency at the rate of 1s. 9d. to the dollar and the balance at the prevailing rate of exchange; or, alternatively, that the pay of officers and men on this station should be fixed in dollars. Certainly, there is no reason why the armed forces of the Crown should be accorded less favourable treatment than any other branch of His Majesty's Service. It is only fair, too, that any concession which may be made should be retrospective, dating back at least to the beginning of the year, when the exchange value of the dollar was already over 2s. 4d. There were obvious objections to

holding a public meeting to ventilate the grievance until other methods of attaining the object in view had been tried and found to be unavailing. We have no doubt, however, that the step which has been taken will lead to the desired result. The China Association in London is an influential body with the means of access to the Heads of Government Departments, and the ease with which they have to present is unanswerable. Nor is there any reason to doubt that the Prime Minister or his colleagues at the War Office and the Admiralty will prove sympathetic. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has spent his life in endeavouring to right what he regarded as wrongs, and he is not the man to allow justice to be strangled with red tape; while Dr. MACNAMARA, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, is the son of a private soldier and may, therefore, be assumed to know something of the lot of the rank and file. We can only imagine that the reason why no redress has been granted before this is that the situation has not been properly understood. The question which Mr. HOHLER addressed recently to Dr. MACNAMARA referred only to chargesmen in the Naval Dockyard, who are paid a fixed number of dollars a-week and find that the rise in exchange renders them unable to be assessed for income-tax at a higher scale, though the increased sterling equivalent of their wages carries with it no advantage except in regard to the remittance of money to England. Though this may be unfair, it is a trifling injustice in comparison with that suffered by the general body of Service men, whose pay—never very magnificent—has, in effect, shrunk by something like one-third since the outbreak of war owing to the reduction in the number of dollars which they receive as a consequence of exchange soaring, roughly, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 7d. For example, an officer whose pay is £30 a month now receives \$332 in place of \$342. What this means, particularly to a married man, can easily be imagined. It is well-known that the price of commodities does not fall in correspondence with the rise of the dollar, while the rentals of houses and the tariffs of hotels and boarding-houses—which represent a very important item in the cost of living in Hongkong—do not undergo any modification at all. The non-commissioned officers and men must find themselves in very sore straits, especially as, to a greater extent than in days gone by, they have dependents. As we have previously pointed out, the Home Government is receiving from this Colony a larger military contribution than ever before and is benefiting also by the high exchange. It needs, we know, all the money it can get, but the last class that the public would wish to see "squeezed" for this purpose is that composed of the soldiers and sailors who have offered all they have in defence of the Empire.

Gun Practice will be carried out from Pottinger Battery on the 30th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., in a S. E. direction.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$10 from A. H. to the funds of the Hospitals.

Yesterday afternoon that happy band of entertainers, "The Cameos," gave a performance for the special benefit of the soldiers and sailors of the Colony. There was a full "house," and the Service men present thoroughly enjoyed the programme provided, especially the topical war items. Rarely have "The Cameos" had such enthusiastic guests.

Scoutmaster Braga has received a letter in which Scout A. F. Demee states that he has been decorated with the "Croix de Guerre" for bravery on the French Front. He is in perfect health, but is feeling very lonely and would welcome letters and magazines of any kind. His address is 19eme d'Line, 10ame Compagnie, Sector Postal 83.

The Royal Naval Yard Police held a Whist Drive in their Mess in the Naval Dockyard on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Harrison carried off the first prize for ladies with a score of 177. Mrs. Blackman and Mrs. Deane being close behind with 176 and 169, respectively. The men's prizes were won by Mr. Crocker (179), Mr. Gast (173) and Mr. Ponsford (170). Mr. A. B. Allen carried out the duties of M. C.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. G. Humphreys will take place at Happy Valley this evening, with military honours, the deceased having been a member of "D" Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve. The cortege will pass the Monument at 5.15 p.m.

The death occurred at Shanghai last week, from scarlet fever, of Mr. Henry L. Hutchinson, assistant local manager of the South British Insurance Co., Ltd. The deceased, who was 37 years of age, was only ill four days. With the exception of a short spell in Hongkong he had been in Shanghai since 1905, being one of the most popular residents in the Settlement. He was a member of the Shanghai Club, the Shanghai Country Club, and the Shanghai Golf Club, and was Hon. Treasurer of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club. Much sympathy is felt with his widow and two children.

The bathing picnic arranged for the troops stationed at Mount Davis and Belchers for Wednesday was postponed on account of heavy rain, and in place of it an impromptu concert was held in the evening at Mount Davis. Captain A. J. S. Roche-Kelly, R.G.A., and Lieut. E. H. Wilkinson, R.G.A., attended, and Master Gunner May, R.G.A., occupied the chair. During the interval refreshments were dispensed by the hard-working committee, over which C. S. M. Allison presided. Before the singing of "God Save the King," the O. C. Troops, (Capt. A. J. S. Roche-Kelly), passed a vote of thanks to the subscribers to the Services' Entertainment Fund for their ready assistance in providing the troops with such entertainments. The programme was contributed to by Lieut. Wilkinson, Bombr. Silcocks, Gunr. Jones, Gunr. Martin, Gunr. Moss, Bombr. Powell, Gunr. Clayton, Bombr. Cooper, Gunr. Revelle, Gunr. Jones, Master Gunner May, Gunr. Hall, Gunr. Dewhurst, Bombr. Pearman, Sergt. Tipper, Gunr. Martin, Bombr. Powell, Sergt. Griffiths, Bombr. Cooper and Corpl. Comber. The accompaniments were played by Bombr. Silcocks and Gunrs. Hall and Revelle.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING.

Despatched, July 25th, 5.30 p.m.

Despatched, July 26th, 10 a.m.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Feng Kuo-chang, the Acting-President, has postponed his departure for Peking. Huang Hsi-ling has visited Li Yuan-hung, the ex-President, at the French Hospital and urged him to retain office.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

The Bank of China resumes specie payment of one dollar notes, arranging for the Police to act as agents for the exchange of twenty thousand dollars.

TREATMENT OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

Daily telegrams are exchanged between the Government and the Provinces in regard to the favourable treatment of the Imperial House. Sweeping modifications are recommended.

NG-MUKDEN RAILWAY DAMAGED.

Rain has caused a wash-out on the Peking-Mukden Railway near Talingho.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] TROUBLE WITH CHANG HSUN'S TROOPS.

SHANGHAI, July 26th.

Chang Hsun's troops at Hsuehchow have raised a disturbance, and the Government have ordered the Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Anhwei troops to attack them.

THE PAY OF THE M.P.s.

The Ministry of the Interior has made a demand upon the Ministry of Finance for \$1,050,000 with which to pay the Members of the late Parliament.

Tan Yien-kai, Tschun of Hunan, has wired to the Provinces to mediate.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1.30 p.m., July 26th.

Cyclone or typhoon over N.E. China Sea, filling up.

THE WAR.

BRILLIANT FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

ENEMY DEPRIVED OF GAINS.

RUSSIAN RETIREMENTS CONTINUE.

BRITISH MERCHANT-CRUISER SUNK.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, July 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Following a heavy bombardment eastward of Monchy-le-Preux, the enemy, using *Flammenwerfer*, attacked Infantry Hill and drove in a few of our advanced posts on a front of 250 yards.

We drove off raiders northward of Bullecourt.

We raided enemy trenches at a number of points northward of Ypres.

The weather restricted aerial operations, but we drove down four German machines. Three of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, July 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured 114 prisoners in successful raids eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

The enemy's artillery was active eastward of Monchy and in the neighbourhood of Lombartzyde.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

SHELLING RHEIMS.

PARIS, July 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—Reciprocal artillery fire continued most lively, especially on the Calvaire and Casemates Plateaux and at Moronvilliers and the left of the Meuse.

Five hundred and sixty-seven shells were thrown into Rheims.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 25th.

A wireless German official report states:—A most powerful artillery fire continued in Flanders. We drove back repeated English thrusts.

Strong French attacks, supported by fresh divisions, failed in Craonne.

ENEMY THROWN OUT.

LONDON, July 25th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters report shows that the magnificent counter-attack on the 24th inst., resulting in throwing out the enemy from the Casemates, practically deprived him of gains which had temporarily afforded him a coveted viewpoint over the French positions. He has nothing to show for his great effort except thousands of casualties and that the very pick of the Germans were unmistakably defeated.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

PARIS, July 25th.

A *communiqué* states:—An attempted German attack this morning, after a brief violent bombardment, upon the positions we recaptured yesterday on the Calvaire Plateau was completely repulsed.

We retained and consolidated our gains.

CROWN PRINCE'S FAILURE.

LONDON, July 25th.

The French successes on the Aisne Plateaux preface a second Verdun for the Crown Prince, who has sacrificed his troops recklessly in over fifty battles since May 4th in vainly attempting to break through. He has only succeeded in gaining a footing at some first-line elements, but the magnificent defence by the French caused the attacks to cease on Tuesday. Then a dashing counter-attack yesterday recovered practically the whole ground.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 25th.

An official report states:—In an action at Narongombe on the 19th inst., over difficult and hilly bush country, the enemy's losses were heavy. The enemy was driven out of all his positions, and the main body retreated towards the Mbemkuru Valley.

A small detachment retreated in a south-westerly direction.

A small German column in the northern area was reported on the 20th inst. upon the north shore of Lake Manyara, westward of Arusha, and the column from Songea on the 21st inst. came into contact with the retreating enemy 38 miles southward of Mahenge, and we are pursuing.

In Portuguese East Africa the enemy detachments from southern Nyassaland are hastily retreating towards the Rovuma River.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA'S RETIRING TROOPS.

LONDON, July 26th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—Northward of Krevo our detachments occupying enemy trenches retired owing to powerful artillery fire.

The Guards Corps, with the exception of the Petrovsky brigade, voluntarily retired at Tarnopol, the Petrovskys faithfully battling south-eastward of the town.

The enemy crossed the Sereth, driving back the Russians to the Myszkowice river.

On the Gniezna-Trembowla line we offered great opposition eastward of Myszkowice.

The Germans continued the offensive between the Sereth and the Strypa.

Three divisions north-westward of Romanov retreated to the rear.

The Germans forced our retirement in the region of Olesha, despite the gallantry of one Infantry Division and two Cyclist Battalions.

Southwards of the Dniester as far as the Carpathians our retirement has continued, and we are engaging in rearguard actions. There was stubborn bayonet fighting in the streets of Stanislaw, and the inhabitants from balconies and windows threw hand-grenades at our departing troops.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, July 25th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Russians refrained from again attacking, and our advance was not interrupted.

The Kaiser watched the troops repulse a strong Russian attack between Tarnopol and Trembowla.

We assaulted and captured the heights on the east bank and repulsed the Russians.

Attacking in deep *echelons* we captured Tarnopol, and we are nearing Bucacz.

We also captured Stanislaw and Nadworna.

The Russians penetrated our lines in the Susita Valley, but they were immediately brought to a standstill.

EARLIER CABLES. CANDOUR OF RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, July 25th.

The candour of the *communiqué* in admitting the instability of the troops and their references to the valour of the officers and of several regiments, notably the "Battalions of Death," is inspiring hopes in London and Paris of an eventual Russian revival.

A telegram from Petrograd emphasises that the Germans struck at that point which they knew to be shaky, because it was defended mainly by Petrograd Regiments, which were undermined by the machinations of German agents.

BRITISH OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

Most of the newspapers refrain from commenting on the Russian situation, preferring to await developments. The general belief is that nothing less than what has happened would have made the people realise the gravity of the anarchist and German propaganda. Now that the country knows that Germany has been secretly and openly exploiting its internal chaos to the utmost, it is hoped there will be a great revulsion of feeling against the forces of disorder and lack of discipline.

Regarding the military situation, experts are of the opinion that, despite the apparent walk-over in Galicia, the fact that immense operations have commenced on the whole Russian Front raises perplexing problems for Germany, in view of the possibilities on the Western Front in the near future.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR TRAITORS.

A wireless message states that the Commissaries of the Russian Armies on the South-Western Front have sent a message to the Prime Minister and to the War Minister, pointing out that capital punishment of traitors and deserters is necessary to restore discipline in the Army. The VIIth Army, which initiated the offensive, is now in flight, and the Eighth Army, which took Halicz and Koltusz, has been forced to retreat and the right flank is exposed because the cowards and faint-hearted fled.

LATEST CABLES.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

Jassy, July 26th.

A Roumanian official report states:—We took the offensive in the southern Carpathians and occupied the villages Meresei and Velocany.

We captured hundreds of prisoners and nineteen guns, including several of heavy calibre.

We broke through along a wide front a strongly-organised enemy line.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH MERCHANT-CRUISER SUNK.

LONDON, July 25th.

The Admiralty announces that the British merchant-cruiser *Utway* was torpedoed and sunk in Northern waters on the 22nd inst.

Ten men were killed and the remainder were saved.

GERMANS CLAIM SINKING BRITISH SUBMARINE.

LONDON, July 25th.

It was officially announced in Berlin on the 22nd inst. that the British submarine *C24* was sunk by an enemy submarine.

One stoker survived and was made prisoner.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIR RAIDS ON UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, July 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McPherson stated that there have been 18 air raids on the United Kingdom since the war began, of which 47 were by airships.

General. LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] GREAT BRITAIN AND OVERSEAS FOOD SUPPLIES.

LONDON, July 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes, on behalf of the Food Controller, fore-shadowed a far-reaching scheme of local control in regard to food sales and distribution. The Government is taking over all the important flour mills, which will supply bakers at a price to enable the sale of a ninepenny loaf, which is compulsory. An Exchequer subsidy will meet the difference between the purchase and sale price of wheat by the mills.

The Food Controller, impressed with the necessity for securing the overseas surplus, had arranged for the acquisition of stocks of wheat and a minimum monthly accommodation as a first charge on British shipping. Steps were being considered to discontinue the competition between the Army and civilian food purchases.

ALLIED SOCIALISTS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 26th.

At a meeting of the Russian representatives and British Labourites of all sections it was decided to hold an Allied Socialists' Conference in London on August 9th.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 25th.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the week were 2,981, and the sailings 2,791. Twenty-one vessels over and three under 1,800 tons were sunk. Fifteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing boat was sunk.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, July 26th.

For the week ending 22nd inst., 693 ships arrived and 650 departed. Two steamers were sunk.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 25th.

The decree proclaiming martial law in Valencia has been abrogated.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

PANAMA, July 25th.

A revolution has broken out in Ecuador. It is attributed to the President's tyrannous pro-German policy.

ALLIED BALKAN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, July 25th.

The Allied Balkan Conference has been opened. M. Ribot referred to the modified conditions created through Greece ranging herself alongside the Allies, thus necessitating a re-consideration of the military situation in the Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA HAD NO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED.

PARIS, July 25th.

The United States has been invited to participate in the Balkan Conference, but the invitation was accompanied with the explanation that, as it was a small conference for specific purposes and the United States had no soldiers in the Balkans, America might not desire to be represented, but, anyway, representatives would be welcome.

The Government at Washington replied that the United States did not wish to be represented.

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LIMA, July 25th.

The Peruvian Government has resigned.

SIR ERIC GEDDES RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

LONDON, July 25th.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been returned unopposed for Cambridge.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

PARIS, July 25th.

The Greek Legation states that the relations between the Greek Government and the Crown are absolutely normal, and are improving daily.

AMERICA AND THE WAR. SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, July 25th.

At the President's request, General Goethals, Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mr. Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, have resigned, as in the President's opinion this is the only way to end the dispute which is delaying shipbuilding.

Mr. Edward Hurley, ex-Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, succeeds Mr. Denman, and Mr. W. L. Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, succeeds General Goethals.

The dispute was due to General Goethals insisting upon the construction of steel ships, Mr. Denman urging the building of wooden ships as a stopgap.

WAR TAX BILL.

The Government in the pending War Tax Bill propose an additional expenditure of Five Billion Dollars, including Two Billions in loans, to the Allies, and the equipment of an army of a million men as the first draft, instead of half-a-million.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

ASSEMBLY OPENED AT DUBLIN.

LONDON, July 25th.

The historic Convention summoned to draft a scheme for the future government of Ireland assembled to-day at Trinity College, Dublin. Long before the opening, the College Green was packed with spectators.

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin arrived early and were followed by Protestant and Catholic bishops, representatives of public boards, trades, etc.

The crowd was not enthusiastic, and the only delegate cheered was Mr. Devlin. The proceedings were private throughout.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the Irish Convention have unanimously appointed Sir H. C. Plunkett as Chairman and Sir F. J. S. Hopwood as Secretary.

BRITAIN AND SERBIA.

NO INTENTION OF ABANDONING OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, July 25th.

Mr. Dillon's allegations included the assertion that the Salonika Army was demoralised because it was languishing in pestilential surroundings since the Allies had abandoned the Balkan campaign for the past two months, and that the document issued by the Jergoslav Committee showed that the Serbians were being tempted by Austria to make peace.

Mr. Dillon demanded to know whether we were going to desert the Serbians. He believed that the war would be ultimately settled in the Balkans, and it would be lost if the small nations on our side were destroyed by their enemies.

Lord Robert Cecil resented the suggestions that we were about to abandon Serbia, and said that such a charge was absolutely untrue. There was no intention whatever of receding from our pledges of full restoration and reparation for Serbia. Our first principle was to stand by our Allies, and that was particularly applicable in the case of Serbia.

THE TEA MARKET.

LONDON, July 25th.

The *Times* says there is now the keenest demand for better class tea, especially "D," the price for which is not fixed. For "D" Ceylon and India teas, 1/8 and 1/9 respectively, is at present being bid, which means a retail price of 3/6 and 4/- or more a pound in distant parts of the country. On the contrary, considerable amounts of the lowest priced teas have been withdrawn because the minimum prices are not bid. Dealers are surprised at this, because they are convinced that unless far more tonnage is allotted to tea in the immediate future, there will soon be a shortage of even the lowest grades. The intimation that buyers must not expect a bid for more than 40 per cent. of their purchases during the statutory period from July, 1915, to June, 1916, confirms this view.

A NAVAL CONFERENCE.

PARIS, July 25th.

Admiral Sims has arrived to confer with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, M. Lacroix, the French Minister of Navy, and the Italian Minister of Navy, on Naval matters.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, July 25th.

The Conscription Bill was read for the third time in the House of Commons and passed by 102 votes to 44.

The majority of fifty-eight by which the Conscription Bill was passed in the House of Commons included twenty-two Liberals. Quebec voted solidly against the measure, with the exception of M. Seigny, the Minister of Inland Revenue, and the Deputy Speaker, M. Rainville. Only four English-speaking members of the West-Quebec province opposed the third reading. The Bill is expected to pass the Senate to-morrow.

ENEMY EMPERORS MEET.

AMSTERDAM, July 25th.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Kaiser, on his journey to the Russian South-Western Front, was met by the Austrian Emperor at Podgoritz near Cracow.

COPENHAGEN, July 25th.

The Kaiser has arrived on the Galician Front.

BRITAIN'S PUBLIC SERVICES.

LONDON, July 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Joynson Hicks suggested that on the completion of three years of war all the men of German extraction in any branch of the public services who objected to share in the defence of their adopted country should no longer be employed by the State.

Mr. Bonar Law replied and sympathised with the views expressed. He said that after enquiring of the various Departments, the Government should consider whether the course suggested was necessary.

RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET COMMAND.

PETROGRAD, July 25th.

Rear Admiral Razvozov has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet.

OBITUARY.

GERMAN POLITICAL LEADER.

LONDON, July 26th.

The death is announced of Herr Bassermann, the leader of the German National Liberals.

PIRATES STILL BUSY.

EXPERIENCES OF HONGKONG LAUNCH.

The Hongkong Police have received a report of a piratical attack on the Hongkong launch *Hung On*.

The coxswain has reported that about 11.30 a.m. on the 23rd inst., whilst he was at anchor in Deep Bay, by Wan Ha village, a small two-masted boat, with several guns on board, came up and boarded the launch. The launch was made to steer in the direction of Fuk Wing, Chinese territory, and while they were there they met the steam launch *Kwong Hong* towing two cargo boats. The robbers made the launches take one cargo boat each, which had previously been fired on by the robbers, and the whole went to Sha Cheng and Man Chau. The *Hung On* was left and told to go back to Hongkong, but the coxswain told the robbers that he had no coal, so they gave him some firewood. The robbers took nothing from the launch, they injured no one and they did no harm to the launch. Nothing has been heard of the other launch and cargo boats.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OPIMUM.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with being in possession of 24 lbs. of prepared opium. Revenue Officer Whidin said the man was found carrying the opium in a wine jar. It was Bangkok opium. A fine of \$1,600 was imposed, or, in the alternative, six months' imprisonment.

INDIAN ASSAULT CASE.

The three Indians who are charged with seriously assaulting an Indian Navy Yard constable were charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood, when another remand for a week was asked for. Defendants asked for bail to be fixed, remarking that they were tired of being in gaol, but his worship replied that the victim of their assault was seriously ill, and he would grant no bail.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

M. NABOKOFF'S CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

M. C. Nabokoff, Counsellor to the Russian Embassy, was the principal guest at the fortnightly luncheon given by the British Empire Producers' Organisation at the Savoy Hotel last month, and in a short but impressive speech alluded to the "tremendous upheaval" which had recently taken place in Russia.

Sir Charles C. Wakefield presided, and after the loyal toasts had been honoured, proposed the health of M. Nabokoff, who, he said, seemed to be the right man in the right place at the right time. During his year of office as Lord Mayor he had the honour of entertaining the Duma at the Mansion House. They had occasion to be proud of their Russian Ally—proud of their early assurances, and proud of their great achievements. The conflict with which that great Empire had had to contend was not merely without, but also within. The British nation extended to them their sympathy, good wishes, and confidence. (Cheers.) They associated themselves with President Wilson and their other Allies in the determination to win through. They looked with confidence to Russia victoriously to complete her programme, which was one with our own, so that together and with unflinching purpose they might banish tyranny and cruelty from Europe. (Cheers.) The first was for all that was worthy in life—for righteousness, freedom, and honour. As an outcome they confidently looked for victory, when a brighter day would dawn upon a worthier world. (Cheers.)

A TREMENDOUS UPHEAVAL.

M. Nabokoff, in reply:—In no circumstances could the kind invitation and the cordial welcome you have extended to me be more complimentary and more heartily appreciated than at the present moment. Owing to the tremendous upheaval in Russia and to the necessity of rebuilding a country whose military organisation and internal structure before that upheaval had so much in common with the very thing we are out to destroy, namely, Prussianism, it would have been impossible to expect Russia uninterruptedly to play a proportionately active part in the prosecution of the war. In your invitation to-day I see not only a personal compliment, but a token of your confidence in my country. (Cheers.) With a few dissentient, and I am glad to say, hardly audible voices, this country has been exceptionally generous in making allowances for Russia's delay. I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a tribute to the splendid work done during the last few months by representatives of the British Press in Petrograd, but owing to the conditions of the Revolution, naturally the information was at times prejudiced, and always incomplete. In spite of that the true instinct and the natural sympathy of the British people have helped them to grasp the true portent of events in Russia, and the immediate effect upon the military situation. I do not wish to be too optimistic. I would not be justified in imparting to you the confident views of my Government in regard to the near future respecting military operations. Here in England this war is always in our minds and in our hearts because of the dear ones we have lost and of those who are fighting so bravely. It is my firm belief that we may see in the recent battle of Messines a symbol of what is going to happen to Germany. For several months British troops had been preparing a masterly stroke, and in less than half an hour an elaborate structure of defence and impenetrable strongholds were blown sky high.

RUSSIAN ARMY ALIVE TO ITS DUTIES.

The Allies take it for granted that they will win, and I ask you to take it for granted that Russia will disconcert certain prophets and will prove that the Russian Army is alive to its duties towards the friends and allies of Russia and humanity. (Cheers.) Let us try to detach ourselves from the immediate issues of the day. In addressing you I am appealing to a representative portion of the British people, who after the war will help Russia to rebuild the industrial fabric of my country. I venture to say that of all the peoples allied for the purpose of exterminating once and for all the poisonous gas of Prussianism I do not think that any two have manifested in a clearer and more striking manner their deep-rooted desire for national and permanent friendship than Great Britain and Russia. (Hear, hear.) Pressure on our time alone makes me refrain from illustrating the point I have just made by giving you details of the manifold expressions of that spirit—of the Societies for the study of Russian in Great Britain, of the Chairs established in British Universities, of the hundreds of students who are eager to learn my language. In this movement, which is a vast reality, we have a definite promise of a happy future. Owing to the revolution Russia is now compelled to introduce political, social, and economic changes, which it has taken the democratic of the West a century or so to carry out. As a result of this state of affairs the entire economic structure of Russia is now in a state of flux. I know that Russia will welcome your co-operation. I know that by that co-operation both countries will benefit, and that I am expressing the wish of my country when I ask you to consider and devise means by which this future co-operation may be secured. (Cheers.) The armies in the field are fighting for the future freedom of humanity. We must also fight by all the peaceful means at our disposal, and apply the resources of British genius to the work of building up the future prosperity of the human race. (Cheers.)

KING CONSTANTINE'S ABDICATION.

PRO-GERMANS' LAST EFFORTS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

ATHENS, July 13th.

The Allies' High Commissioner, M. Jonnart, was perfectly courteous but perfectly plain and unswerving in the course of all the negotiations—if they can be called negotiations—which have taken place. He knew his mission was a military one, and he took it like a cavalry charge.

M. Jonnart encountered great obstacles. A perverted flood of frightened telegrams poured into the Allied capitals from well-intentioned but ill-informed sources, declaring that if an attempt was made to remove King Constantine war and civil war would begin side by side, and Athens be irrigated with blood. Efforts were made to restrict our action to the occupation of Thessaly, a suggestion was made to offer us merely M. Gounaris, General Doumanis, and Colonel John Metaxas, who would have been handed over to us in a group—sort of evil parody of the Burgers of Calais. Everything was tried in one way or another to persuade us to agree again to one of the usual compromises which have all along restricted M. Venizelos—one does not know why—in order to uphold the King—one knows why still less.

M. Zaimis, the Prime Minister, in an interview with M. Jonnart on a French cruiser on Sunday afternoon, received something more than an inkling of what would be demanded, but he was at the same time aware of the strenuous endeavours which were going on to save the King. When he visited the King later they parted as two men not without hope.

Athens was restive with the news of transports cruising in the Gulf of Corinth, but "bravado" began to die out of the Germanophile papers, and though four or five hundred reservists gathered in one of the principal squares of Athens and were harangued by an inflammatory ex-magistrate named Livieratos, they simply engaged in defiant choruses of their favourite song. They afterwards fell silent, shifted about uneasily, and drifted to their homes.

The principal Venizelists had been advised by the Allied Legations to leave Athens, and had mostly gone to Syria or villages on the Gulf of Salamis. The rest of the population sat very late at *café* or walked about, and then, when it was known that the Reservists had dispersed, went home towards dawn.

On the eventful morning of Monday M. Zaimis at 9 o'clock went on board a cruiser, where M. Jonnart saw him and told him that his decision was irrevocable and banded him an ultimatum demanding on behalf of Great Britain, France, and Russia the abdication of King Constantine within 24 hours, on the grounds that he had violated the Constitution of the country. M. Zaimis left, those who were there say, looking drawn and his eyes fixed. By 11 o'clock he was back in Athens and went straight to the palace and told the King of his fate.

The King listened with great calm and said to M. Zaimis:—"I desire the Crown Council to be summoned." M. Zaimis, much distressed, left the room and the King retired to his study, where, some minutes after, one of his aide-de-camps found him deep in a chair, his head bent on his hand and "very pensive."

At 11.30 the Crown Council began, there being present, besides M. Zaimis, M. Skoulodis, M. Lambros, M. Dimitrakopoulos, M. Gounaris, M. Stratos, M. Kalogeropoulos, M. Rallis, and M. Dragoumis—all ex-Prime Ministers.

When they were seated the King read to them the demands of the Allies. It is difficult to be quite sure of what happened, but it seems certain that when the King pronounced the fateful words demanding his abdication he turned towards them as for their opinion, and M. Gounaris (the arch pro-German politician) half rose and said:—"Impossible! It is impossible that I should accept," when the King stopped him, raised his hand, and said:—"I have decided to accept."

The Council lasted till 2.30, the Ministers insisting on seeing if a way of satisfying the Allies' demands could not be found without the abdication of the King, but it all ended in their recognizing the hopelessness of the situation, and the Council was dismissed by the King.

The demeanour of the Ministers as they came out showed that they had heard grave news, but they would not speak. M. Gounaris seemed incapable of speaking. M. Skoulodis, under whose Premiership Fort Rupa was handed over to the Bulgarians and the disasters of today largely prepared, was pale and shaking, and had to be assisted into his motor-car. When he reached home he remained prostrate for a considerable time.

Meanwhile the Government had had posted before the various newspaper offices a proclamation that the dynasty was not in danger, and that M. Jonnart, as the Allies' representative, wished to see Greece great and powerful and absolutely independent.

Later a semi-official French leaflet was circulated in the streets saying that if the present crisis passed over quietly the Protecting Powers would raise the blockade, undertake the revictualling of the country, and carry out other already published promises. This made a deep impression, but by midday the news was spreading in the city that something of great gravity was imminent, and groups began to form in the main streets outside the chief offices. News of the seizure of the Isthmus of Corinth by French troops which arrived (Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITAIN'S SHARE OF THE WORLD'S SHIPPING.

PLANS FOR 3,000,000 TONS A YEAR.

When the war was over, said Earl Curzon of Kedleston, in the House of Lords recently, the result of our present naval programme would be that the naval tonnage of Britain would outnumber the naval tonnage of all the other nations of the world.

Lord Curzon stated that in June, 1914, the United Kingdom and the Dominions possessed 10,124 ships of over 100 tons with a total tonnage of 20,523,700; while in December, 1916, the figures were 4,727 and the tonnage 19,765,816. The figures for other countries were 14,320 ships; tonnage 34,880,171, before the war; and in December last 13,749 ships and 34,002,983 tonnage.

These figures showed that British tonnage in June, 1914, was 45.3 of that of the world; and in December last 45.2. In June, 1914, we had 3,900 vessels over 1,000 tons, the aggregate being 16,900,000, more than half the effective tonnage of the world. On March 31st, 1917, there were 3,600 ships, with a tonnage little short of 10,000,000.

The programme which the Minister of Shipping had presented was for the creation of 3,000,000 tons gross per annum.

GOVERNMENT'S DRASTIC STEPS. Lord Curzon assured the House that the Government were taking the most drastic steps in their power to acquire merchant ships, either by building or by purchase. Earl Lytton in reply to questions admitted the torpedoing of the *Notara* outside Plymouth, but said it was a misapprehension that she had been ordered to proceed to another port by some authority. The port of destination was at the discretion of the owners. The Admiralty had for some time past urged that all vessels carrying cargoes of food should, where possible, unload at the first port of call.

92 PER CENT. FOR GOVERNMENT. Of the total shipping tonnage available, said Sir L. Chiozza Money in the House of Commons, 92 per cent. had been placed at the disposal of the Food Controller, the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Ministry of Munitions, leaving 8 per cent. for all other commodities.

FOOD PRICES DOUBLED.

102 PER CENT. INCREASE SINCE WAR BEGAN.

Official statistics of the movement of retail prices show that retail prices had risen by 102 per cent. on June 1st this year as compared with July, 1914.

As compared with June 1st, 1916, prices showed an increase of about 28 per cent. Potatoes headed the list with an advance of about 54 per cent. Cheese, eggs, and margarine were from 40 to 45 per cent. dearer. Increases of from 30 to 33 per cent. were recorded for butchers' meat, bacon, fish, bread, flour, milk, and butter. The price of tea showed a rise of about 15 per cent., and that of sugar 9 per cent.

If eggs were omitted from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half of that prevailing before the war, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 102 would be 70. There have been substantial increases, except with regard to rents, but the average advance has not been so great as with food. The increase from July, 1914, to June 1st in the cost of all the items of daily entering into working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc., may be estimated at between 70 and 75 per cent.

on top of this was published in heavy characters in the midday papers, and these little groups of people grew more excited, and officers in their summer white drill uniforms and holding the handles of their sabres, raised their voices, but nevertheless there was always a steady stream of passers-by who watched curiously these little meetings, and then, when they saw they were to be drawn in and sent dancing.

In the Palace the King had gone to luncheon with all the members of the Royal Family, and during the meal would say nothing of his interview. With the general strain upon all present it was almost passed through in silence. Immediately after luncheon he declared that he was to be forced to abdicate and that his eldest son must abandon his rights. The Queen burst into tears, fell on a couch, and spoke no word. The King sent for Mlle. Komnastavou, her lady-in-waiting to send the Queen. The Princesses were equally overcome.

ATHENS, June 14th. The departure of ex-King Constantine, with Queen Sophie, the Crown Prince, the Princesses, and Prince Paul, this morning at Oropos, a small port in the Gulf of Euboea, took place very quietly.

Oropos is a tiny fishing village with a small jetty. All the night and all the morning motor-cars had been bringing the King's luggage. A number of the King's personal friends went to see him off. The late King George's yacht *Sphakia* was refitted rapidly to receive the Royal Family, and lay off Oropos escorted by two French destroyers.

The ex-King and Queen and the Crown Prince arrived in motor-cars shortly after 11 o'clock. They wore a general uniform, and not alone out of the car, which drew up close to the jetty, two French officers stood rigidly. A small group of country people and schoolboys mingled with M. Zaimis, the Prime Minister, courtiers, and official personages.

The King was pale, but erect and composed. He took a bouquet of flowers which a small child on the top of a wall thrust out to him. People came and kissed the King and Queen as they passed. The King made way for the Queen, bidding the people let them pass. The Royal Family then quickly entered a waiting motor-launch and were borne to their vessel.

The King was dignified and bowed and saluted, but he scarcely uttered a word from the moment of his arrival till the launch cast off. Several of his friends were weeping.

BERLIN TO-DAY.

FOOD PRICES.

DANGEROUSLY LOW RATIONS.

[BY E. SEPTON DELMER.]

Almost the first question that people in London ask me when I meet them is: "How in the world did the Germans come to let you go?"—the thought at the back of their minds evidently being that the Germans do not generally let Englishmen out of the country for the purpose of writing articles for *The Times*.

I confess frankly that I too am somewhat in the dark on the subject. I have reason to think, however, that the authorities let me out of Germany for the same reason as two years or so before they had let me out of Ruhlben—namely, that they wished to retain my services at the university and at the Handelshochschule and intended to reappoint me after the war. They thought that I would cling like a limpet to the hope of again drawing my salary and to university work that was congenial to me. They imagined, too, no doubt, that even if I did know anything of their "disadvantage," motives of prudence and self-interest would seal my lips after I had got out of the country. Auf ein baldiges Wiedersehen nach dem Kriege! (I hope we shall soon see you again after the war) Dr. Braumüller said as I left his office for the last time. I could only answer with a bow, which he interpreted in his way, and I in mine.

THE TICKET SYSTEM.

I promised in a former article to give particulars of what food a Berliner is entitled to receive each week on the various ration tickets the landlord or *Portier* provides him with.

The method of distribution of these ration tickets is very simple. The landlord or the caretaker (*Portier*) of each house makes out on a printed form provided for the purpose a list of the families in the various flats, stating the number of persons in each. This list is handed in to the *Bratkommision*—District Bread Ticket Distribution Committee—which has its office in a classroom of one of the big municipal schools. There are many such offices spread over Greater Berlin, so that no one has to go very far to reach them. This committee gives the exact number of tickets required to the *Portier*, who distributes them to the various families in the house and gets a printed receipt for them. One gets quite a sheet of such tickets, of all colours and sizes, handed in at the door once a month.

For each of the following commodities there is a separate card:—Bread (3½ lb. a week), meat (1½ lb. a week), butter (1½ lb. a week), margarine (1½ lb. a week), eggs (during the winter one a fortnight, now three a fortnight), potatoes (5½ lb. a week), sugar (1½ lb. a week), milk (2 pints a week), and so on. But it is only allowed to children up to the age of six years and to invalids in cases where a committee of doctors decide that it is absolutely necessary.

There is an extra ticket called the *Lebensmittelkarte*, which enables the holder to buy certain quantities of oatmeal, barley, semolina, jam, canned vegetables, herrings, soup tablets, etc. Readers must not suppose, however, that all these good things on the grocery ticket are handed out in one lump. Each week a proclamation is posted up on the street pillars at the street corners making known that, say, 3½ lb. of oatmeal or 3½ lb. of barley, or 3½ lb. of semolina, or 3½ lb. of barley, or 3½ lb. of semolina, will be distributed as his weekly portion to each person applying in time. Every week brings one at least of these extras with it, and on rare occasions—three times during the whole winter—there was 1½ lb. of so-called jam allotted to each person.

The chief ingredients of this jam were marmalade and honey, sweetened with saccharin. It was not altogether a tasty concoction, and the German soldiers at the front, who get practically nothing but this "jam," marmalade, as the Germans call jam, to put on their bread, are said to make it the butt of the doggerel in which they are so fond of indulging. Of canned vegetables there was only one distribution during the past winter—it was in March, and they gave us 2½ lb. each. The number of herrings distributed during the last six months was one to each person in three separate occasions, and they gave each 2½ lb. each. Fresh vegetables—when they are to be had—can be bought without cards. Brussels sprouts and spinach were obtainable during part of the winter, but cost as much as 2s. a pound.

SHOP QUEUES.

We could sometimes get a head of coarse white cabbage from some hiding-place under the counter in the grocer's shop; such a cabbage cost 2s. Horse-carcasses were greatly in demand at 8d. a pound. Mangled wurzels, obtainable on the potato-card, cost only 4d. a lb. For my part, I never want to see another mangled wurzel as long as I live, much less to have to make my dinner of one as my family and I not seldom had to do. In spite of the unappealing quality of this "vegetable," I have seen long queues of people standing at home at a time as the Wittenberg Platz market, where a lorry happened to draw up laden with these roots, often in a half-frozen state. No one knew beforehand when or at what shops wares were expected to arrive, so it was a matter of luck if you happened to the right shop at the right time, and it was amusing to notice the interest with which people peered into one another's baskets in the streets in order to get hints as to where there was something to be had.

In the day when potatoes were so scarce, a crowd of people trailing groups of people armed with sticks and clubs, could be seen running as fast as their legs would carry them from one shop to another. After they had been standing perhaps for an hour at one place, the ominous placard with "Kartoffelverkauf" (Potatoes sold) would appear in the shop window. The crowd would be broken up, and the whole band would pour to the next shop that was supposed to have potatoes. At the present time, however, it is not the potatoes that are the scarce commodity.

FUTURE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

DR SOLF'S REPLY TO LORD R. OECIL.

In a speech before the Leipzig branch of the Colonial Society, Dr. Solf, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied to Lord Robert Cecil's words on April 16th that the separation of the German colonies in Africa from Germany would be justified on the ground of German cruelties against natives with a quotation from Mr. Bernard Shaw.

"Every Englishman is born with a wonderful talisman which makes him master of the world. If an Englishman wants something he never admits he wants it. He patiently waits until—God knows how—a deep conviction awakens in him that it is his moral religious duty to subdue those who possess what he wants."

Dr. Solf continued:—

"Before the war I repeatedly discussed with the Governments of the African colonies and also the British Government the question of the treatment of natives. We were all fully agreed that a condition of a sound policy towards the natives in Africa is the maintenance of a spirit of solidarity among the white races. This condition has been destroyed by England's war policy."

"General Smuts further demands that the training of black armies should be prevented. On whom falls this accusation? On us, who wanted to follow the stipulations of the Congo Treaty, or on the English, French, and Belgians, who sent thousands of coloured troops of all shades to the European battlefields?"

"He who speaks as Lord Robert Cecil did wants no peace, no uplifting of humanity bleeding from countless wounds. He wants no elbow room for large and small nations in peaceful intercourse, but he wants a peace which is nothing else but a continuation of war with other means."

These queues have in most cases been rendered superfluous by the introduction of "customer" lists. One can, for instance, obtain meat at that particular butcher's shop where one has had one's ticket stamped and one's ticket-number registered. The meat-tickets are, of course, good for the same amount of meat at a restaurant, too. There is in Berlin no such possibility as there is in London, where a greedy and unpatriotic individual, having consumed his one-and-three-pence-worth of luncheon at one restaurant, may go next door and have another one-and-three-pence-worth.

The prices of the rationed articles have been fixed fairly low. The loaf of rye bread for the week costs, for instance, 12d.; the wheaten loaf, 8d.; butter is a little over 2s. a lb.; margarine 2s. a lb.; sugar costs 1½ lb. a week, eggs are now 4d. a piece, and such and such meat varies according to the cut from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a lb. Ham, bacon, and sausage of the better kinds are no longer to be seen in any of the shops, but occasionally an enterprising tradesman will manage to get a small quantity of bacon or butter through from Holland or Poland, and he sells it secretly, independently of the ration tickets. He gets as much as 12s. a lb. for the bacon, and 8s. a lb. for butter. Swiss cheese is the only cheese that has been seen in the Berlin shops since September last. It costs 2s. 10d. a lb., but in order to get it on the rare occasions when it appeared, one had to stand for two hours or so in a queue finally to buy only ½ lb. if it did not happen to be sold just before one's turn came.

WHALE A DELICACY.

In modern Berlin it is, moreover, practically out of the question, even for rich people, to have guests to meals, so few articles of food are there that do not come under the ration cards. The articles that may be purchased without cards are poultry, including geese and sparrows, but excluding fowls, which are only obtainable on the meat cards, and cost 6d. a lb.; fish, which was practically unobtainable all the winter, but was beginning to reappear in the shop windows when I left Berlin (the flesh of young whales was pronounced quite a delicacy); plovers' eggs, which cost from 8d. to 2s. 6d. each; fresh vegetables; and what fruit there is. A fat young goose brought as much as 10s. a lb., and *panierschmalz* (goose grease) at 40s. a lb. I saw apples, most delightfully marked at 2s. a lb. in February, and since then fruit has disappeared altogether.

In speaking of the bread, one must remember that the 5½ lb. weekly allowance is not by any means equal in nutritive properties to a similar quantity of English bread, the German grain being, by order of the Government, ground out to 65 per cent. This is said to make the bread very unwholesome for people with delicate digestions. Wheat bread was fast disappearing from the shops when I left Berlin. Cheese, rice, dried beans, and peas are not to be had at all, nor are coffee, tea, and cocoa obtainable, except in the *café*, where a cup of milkless cocoa, with saccharin, costs 1s. As the *Esplanade* Hotel was charged 2s. 6d. for a cup of cocoa and 2s. for a small pot of tea.

When people study this list of rationed articles, they will understand by experience that the Germans (that is, the people who are not without disaster to the public health, and will not wonder that discontent is rife. Many of the common people are convinced that they are suffering for the sake of the capitalists, whose greed some of them are beginning to attribute the war. In April, about the time of the big strike, I saw scribbled up in several third-class railway compartments the following symptoms of discontent:

Wir kämpfen nicht für Deutschland! Wir kämpfen nicht für die Millionäre! (We fight for Germany's name, not for the millionaires!) (The note for Germany's name, not for the millionaires!)

WEATHER REPORT.

On July 26th at 12.15.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately from Hongkong northwards, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it remains lowest in the vicinity of Hainan.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.89 inch. Total since 1st January, 52.86 inches, against an average of 48.30 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Hook	Sou'ly wind, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Taiwan	No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Taiwan	No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal	Symbol	Meaning
1.—Red cone.		A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.		Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone.		Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.		Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.		Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.		Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.		Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white.
2.—White-green.
3.—Green-white.
4.—Green-green.
5.—White-white.
6.—Green-green.
7.—Red-green.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Hook, Wai Wan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours warning of a gale (Force 6 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 1 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Hook, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a localized typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new Local Code the approximate mean velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the signal was issued will also be shown.

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SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 28th July, 12 M.
NEWCHOW	"SINGAN"	On 31st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 31st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd Aug., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 6th Aug., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 8th Aug., Noon.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SEIRYO MARU	24,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,600	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
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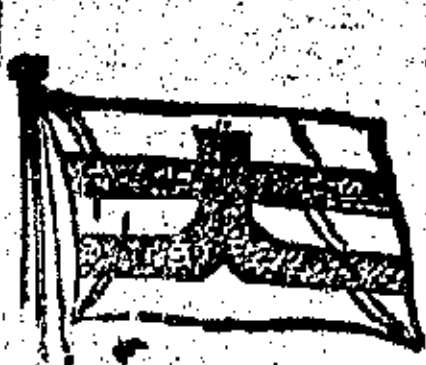
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"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY,	16th Aug., at 3 P.M.
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"AMAKUBA MARU"	SUNDAY,	5th Aug., at Noon.

These Formosan Lineers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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